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A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The most extraordinary event that now agitates ontinental Europe is the course now being purned by the King of Prussia: extraordinary of tself, and promising fertile consequences.

Prussia, since its erection from an Electorate nto a Kingdom, has been a military despotism. The King's will has been the sole law, and the oldiery the instruments of its execution.

The present King, Frederick William IV. is t an of liberal sentiments, or, what is synonymous our age-of far reaching views. He sees, and ields to, the necessity of infusing Liberalism into he antiquated governments of Europe.

The inauguration of the United Diet of Prussis by him, has served as a demonstration of his priniples of action and of his intentions. The London

Times says of it:

"The first time in the history of mankind that the absolute sovereign of a great nation has paid a perfectly free and disinterested homoge to the principle of Constitutional Government, under no constraint or impulse but that of his own magnanimous disposition, his confidence in the temper of his people, and his enlightened deference for that public opinion which has made it self irresistibly felt through all the barriers of despotic receive."

King has induced him to establish, he has conceded mplete religious toleration, and has granted pubcity of trial in the Criminal Courts of Justice. The question of the liberty of the press he has instructed his Envoy at Frankfort to bring before the Fed

He has granted a General Assembly, and the rivilege of self-imposed taxation-but has denied decisive words a written Charter. Here follow

is remarks thereupon:
"Noble Lords and trusty Orders, I am forced to the "Noble Lords and trusty Orders, I am forced to the solemn declaration that no power on earth will ever succeed in moving me to change the natural, and, in our own case, so imperatively necessary, relation between Prince and People into something merely conventional or constitutional, and that, once for all, I will never satier a written sheet of paper to force itself in, as it were a second Providence, between our Lord God in Heaven and this people, in order to rule us with its paragraphs, and to replace by them our ancient and time-hallowed trusty reliance on each other. Between us be truth—From one weakness I feel myself entirely free—I strive not for idle popular favor, who could do so if he has read history aright? I strive alone to fulfil my duty so as to satisfy my understanding and my conscience, and to deserve the thanks of my people, even though it be never my lot to obtain it."

The national debt, he said, was fast approaching extinction; the taxes are diminished; roads and

because, according to my deepest and most heartfelt conviction, the Trone and State would be endangered by it, and because I recognize it as my first duty, under all circumstances and events, to preserve the Throne, the State, and my Government, as they at present exist.

The King's imperious refusal to grant a written charter—by which his power of abrogation would be annihilated—is a matter, after all, of but little moment. The privileges he has conceded—whether dictated mostly by sound sense or amiable disposition—will remain as deeply engraven upon the Linds of the people as if learnful from parchment, and will be as difficult of reversal.

The Barons at Runnymede extorted from King John a twritten charter. That charter, however, was but a more decided enunciation of rights before energy and was no less easy of violation, because that a more decided enunciation of rights before energyed, and was no less easy of violation, because the dark of the converged—the end accomplished—hat constitutes the quality and utility of an act.

Besides—there being no written, is but an incident—to the precision of Free Trade, and continued to the character of the long and deep sandy by disposed of without regard to the character of the country to which it is to be applied.

M. Thiers made a speech in the Bureau of which he is to member, it which he declared that he considered the considered the decident of the considered the process of the two countries were very to very force on the considered the process of the two countries were very different, and regard ought to be had to them. France was a great and productive countries were very different, and trade of the same body of med. In the radius of the process of the two considered the considered the considered the considered the second dealgerous one, especially this year. What was done in France from the Caroma in the Caroma in France from the Car

Classics of the "Union," The "Union" of Thursday contains an elaborate ader upon Mr. Webster's speech at Richmond. not written by the editor of the paper, it may vertheless be supposed to express his sentints: for it is strongly redolent of the "Resoluons of '98." Time will not allow us at present to

We would appropriate a moment, however, to sk respectfully of the "Union," if the fabled proeny of Deucalion did spring up, as it asserts. armed for unrelenting conflict from their very innat a respectable man by the name of Cadus sowed some dragons' teeth, which sprung p in an unexpected-or at least unusual-crop of which the "Union" speaks? "We pause for a

GREEN C. BRONSON.

It respectfully of the "Union," if the fabled propay of Deucalion did. spring up, as it asserts, armed for unrelenting conflict from their very inney?" We have "read it in the story-books," as a respectable man by the name of Cadas sowed some dragons, teeth, which sprung yin an unexpected—or at least unusual—crop of med men. Is not this "the fabled progeny" of high the "Union" speaks? "We pause for a publication of the article, and it would the third and at a particular individual, he was not liable, thus he was not liable than the current of the Union" speaks? "We pause for a publication of the longe, we hope after the "Union" speaks? "We pause for a publication of the longe, we hope after the "Union" speaks? "We pause for a publication of the longe, we hope after the House of Representatives, has not been nominated for reelection. Our Indiana pares affed no explanation of his ostracism. Persa the People of his District had become tired hearing him called popular, as the Athenians hearing Aristides called Just. Propriety of contracting Aristides call Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, late be the surest evidence of Dr. Davis's merit. Had

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1817.

WHOLE NO. 1895.

VOL. VII. NO. 27.

Virginia.

The Richmond Whig contains the following, from which we are obliged to give up the election of Fulton in the Abingdon District, and make the delegation in next Congress 5 Whigs to 9 Loco-Focos-with one vacancy.

THE ABINGDON DISTRICT.-We understand that Fav. ette McMullen is ascertained, by the official acrutiny of the polls, to be elected to Congress, from the Abingdon District, by one majority over Andrew S. Fulton, the Whig candidate!

The Whig has also the following from the Kanawha District :

Our returns are still incomplete from this District— but it is certain that R. A. Thompson is elected. If Mc-Comas had been in the field a fortnight sooner, we have no doubt the result would have been different. We annex the returns received : Counties. McComas, W. Thompson, L.

Harrison and Doddridge......473 

GEN. TAYLOR.—Mr. Nicholas, a member of the Louisiana House of Assembly, has introduced a set of Resolutions into that body, nominating Gen. Taylor lor to the Presidency. Mr. Nicholas is a Loco-Foco.

LIEUT. THEODORE TALBOT—SANTA BARBARA.— Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, a son of the United States

Lientenant Theodore Taibot, a son of the United States
Senator from Kentucky, who accompanied Colonel Fremont in his expeditions to California and the Rocky
Mountains, when a mere boy, displaying a degree of
ability, firmness and intrepidity unusual at his early
years, was left in command of Santa Barbara, the chief
town between the City of the Angels and Monterey, last
September, with a force of but nine men, Capt Gilles
pie with only 30 riflemen having charge of the City of
the Angels. The Californians soon revolted—surroundinfantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some
minutes sharp firing, finished the conquest with the layonet. Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, a son of the United States ed Gillespie's small band with 500 men in arms—and forced him to capitulate, but not not until he had warmed young Talbot of his danger. Talbot held on, (though he had 70 fighting men to keep in order.) until Gillespie's surrender. Manuel Garpa with 200 men then surround ed Santa Barbera, gave Talbot and his nine two hours to surrender—they pushed for the hills, however, driving a portion of the besiegers before them. "The Califorman of the enemy toward the batteries below men not the enemy toward the batteries below ed Gillespie's small band with 500 men in arms—and net. and the second the second the second that the

Genilemen: Observing that your paper of yesterday speaks of the nomination of the present Justices of the Supreme Court for Judges of the Court of Appeals, I avail myself of the opportunity to say publicly, what has uniformly been said to all who have spoken with on the subject, that I am not a candidate for any judicial e under the New Constitution.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

LIBEL-A NEW DECISION.-Judge Wilde, of the

Kentucky.—1. M. Cox received the unandmost vote of the Ow wille Convention on the post of the Ow will convent of the Owner of the Owner

Dispatch from General Scott.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

From the Union of Saturday.

From the Union of Saturday.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
PLAN DEL RIO, 50 miles from Vera Cruz.
April 19, 1847.

Sir: The plan of attack, sketched in General
Orders, No. 111, herewith was finely Orders, No. 111, herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock P. M. yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small

oners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accountements.

About 3,000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, beside five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, larrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small, in numbers, has been serious. Brigadler General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade.

Twiggs's division, followed by Shields's (now Col. Baker's) brigade are now at or near Xalepa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good re-

find in Saturday's Argus a note from Chief Justice
Bronson. He declines to become a candidate for any judicial office:

New-York, May 6, 1847.

We have taken W. S.
I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope. I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.
One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistances of other gar-risons in our march.

KEARNEY AND STOCKTON.-We notice a letter KERREY AND STOCKTON.—We notice a letter from John R. Thompson, Esq. of Princeton, N. J. published in the Pennsylvanian Friday, containing an extract from a letter received by him from Commodore Stockton. This publication reveals a bad state of affairs in California. In fact, Rumor has been busy, since the arrival of Lieuts Emory and Gray, the bearers of dispatches from the naval and military commanders in that quarter, in giving every imaginable shape to the difficulties existing between Commodore Stockton and General Kearney; and Lieut. Col. Fremont has been connected with the quarrel as an addenda to Commodore Stockton.

LEANS.—This fine steamer was totally destroyed on Thursday while lying aground at Hat Island. A flat hap-pened to be alongside, into which the crew and passen-gers leaped. So rapid was the progress of the flames that they had barely time to make their escape. In-sured for \$8,000. [St. Louis Reveille, 1st.

Mexico.

Addresses of Annya and Santa Anna!

If the tone of public documents and of the press in Mexico is to be relied upon, but little hope can be entertained of early peace between that country and our own. We give to-day what may be considered the Inaugural of Anaya the locum tenens President of Mexico, which breathes nothing but war, fierce, uncompromising war; and, secondly, SANTA ANNA'S address to Congress.

Providence subjects us—that from great crises nations are regenerated.

This people cannot think of peace, because it involves its consent to the dismemberment of our country; it cannot think of the disgrace of our name, because the unworthy thought would provisim that Mexico, incapable of showing her valor and enduring sacrifices, is at the disposal of every people who can hombard her cities and march an army upon her territory. After such disgrace, our independence would be a derision, our nationality a transitory act. War, then, is the cry of the people; war is the policy of the Government.

To wage it successfully but one element is necessary—Union. Too long has our strength been wasted in senseless conflicts; it is necessary to units the whole against the foreigner. In the name of the country I conjure all Mexicans that they raily around the sacred standard of Independence and the Republic; that they coase from these permicious divisions which facilitate the projects of the invalor, which excite smiles of criminal joy in those who count upon creeting a foreign throne upon the ruins of our conquered and humiliated country.

The Nation can confide in my loyalty and my honor. But these are not sufficient to save us; the situation is difficult, and i should not have consented to accept the Government, had I not hoped to be able to unite all our efforts against the common enemy. Independence demands the cooperation of all Mexicans, the sacrifice of all animostics, the exercise of every virtue, the exertion of all our energies.

Let the nation rise up united; let it enter upon the struggle with the vigorous enthusiasm of the days of independence; and then the Vandals who have threatened us shall report of their rash inlouity. Victory will crown our exertions, and we shall speedily have a nationality assured, a name worthy of repect, a

The address to the army published the same day

breathes the same spirit, and it is needless for us to

Submitted to the Supreme Constituent Congress by His Excellency, the President of the United States of Mexico.

Submitted to the Supreme Constituent Congress by His Ercellent, the President of the United States of Mexico.

Excellent Sirs—Absent from my country, the first tidings of the reverses of our country in the war with the United States of America reached me, and I at once felt a strong desire to return to the Republic to comply with the duties which were due by me, as a Nexican and as a soldier. The errors of an ill-omened Administration caused its fall: the revolution which caused it turned its eyes toward the exile, opened to him the door of his native soil, and implored his assistance. That voice reached my retreat—it made my heart exult, as I only belong to my native country. I hastened my departure: I responded to the call that had been made upon me, and I kissed the shores of Mexico with the enthusiasm of a devoted son who returns to the embrace of his mother.

On my landing at Vera Cruz I addressed my fellow citizens, stating to them the conduct I intended to pursue. I assured them that the object of my return was not to seek power; that I merely wished to combat internal foes; and that free from ambition. I did not return to live in case and pleasure but to submit te all the rigors of war. My actions have borne out my assertions. I refused the Presidency, which was repeatedly offered to me. Without losing a moment I marched to San Luis to prepare everything for the conflict which was about to take place, and which I expected would hemiliate the pride of the invaders.

In that city I established my headquarters. I worked without rest in order to unite the elements necessary for the prosecution of the var, but this demanded time; everything was to be done, everything was to be created, and even the most triling wants were opposed by every possible obstacle. Notwithstanding, the months which is pendence. The troops were testructed and manovered daily; a plan of the campaign was projected show, are reprobability of our ultimate trumph; the sol-

I passed at San Luis were an all perfect the sent since the days of our plorious independence. The troops were instructed and manny as ground of his belief—he would vote no. Other gentling every probability of our ultimate triumph; the soling every probability of the enthusiasm which, far from fearing the moment of danger, were analysis for the encounter with the enemy, sure to teach him to be respect and fear us. If under these circumstances we could have relied upon the necessary supplies, the advantages of our position were such as to give us a cere in want of the first necessaries of life. Willingly would imperious necessity oblige me to touch upon so delicate and a subject.

The situation in which I was placed was extremely which I commanded should meet the enemy, and the complete destitution under which I suffered offered in superable difficulties. It is notorious to the nation what means I used to obtain some money, and the extraordinate of the property of

victory, and in the midst of the most frightful misery, which failed to dishesrten them or shake their discipline. Their conduct in the battle of Angostura was such as might have been expected from them—their valor and patriotism are entitled to the highest consideration, and above all praise. The daring of the soldlers during the combat can only compare with their endurance while crossing the desert, with their resignation under the want of food and raiment and with their patience when suffering by the wounds of ball and knife indicted by the Americans, without any medical attendance. If it be true, as has been asserted by Napoleon, that the first quality of soldlers is to support fatigue and privations, and that valor is only the second quality, then the Mexican army has proved in the memorable expedition of the month of February that it is not deficient in either. victory, and in the midst of the most frightful misery

IP resident of Mexico, which herathies nothing but war, incree uncompromising war; and, secondly, start Assa's address to Congress.

The Picayune says of Anaya:

"Setter Anaya is a gentleman well known in this city." It is restor Anaya is a gentleman well as the second quality, the setter Anaya is a gentleman well as the second quality. The property of the second quality of a solution and the second quality. The property of the second quality of a solution and the second quality. The second quality of a solution and the second quality of a solution and the second quality. The second quality of a solution and the second quality of a solution and the second quality. The second quality of a solution and the second quality of a solution and the second quality of solution and the second quality. The second quality of a solution and the second quality of a solution and the second quality of solution and the second quality of a solution and the second quality of solution and the second quality. The second quality of solution and the second quality of soluti

ot, &c. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The Eight Supreme Court Judicial Districts

Correspondence of The Tribune.
This knotty question is at length happily settled, in the way your humble correspondent always said it would be-by compromise, giving the electors a very short time for consideration. No matter; everybody knows now what District he lives in, and as a Supreme Court Judge may sit eight years, the true course for the people to take, is to hold their conventions, WITHOUT DELAY compare notes, find out honest, able, and experienced men. and to them AND THEM ONLY, under God, trust the

hold their conventions, without delay compare of notes, find out honest, able, and experienced men, and to them and this month, under God, trust the great work of administering even-handed, speedy, and impartial justice to all.

What an enviable triumph it will be, should New-York State, at her first general election, amply prove her capacity for self-government, by the return of a bench, not of demogogues seeking popularity, "right or wrong," but of the high-minded, honorable ministers of an impartial system of jurisprudence, ever able to distinguish the right course—ever ready to pursue it. On Thursday last the SENATA sent down to the Assembly the bill to divide the State into eight Districts, for the choice, by the people, of four Supreme Court Judges in each, with a message, to the effect that they had adopted the bill, or scale, agreed to by the Joint Committee of Conference, as follows:

[The figures show the population. The lat District was appointed by the State Convention.]

It District. New York City and County-071.222.

2d Hichmood. Sofiola, Queens, Kinge, Westchester, Orange, Rockisad Pumma and Durbess—914.70.

2d—Columbis, Sullivan, Ulster, Greece, Albany, Schobaire and Renseders—315.70.

2d—Columbis, Sullivan, Ulster, Greece, Albany, Schobaire, Green, Greece, Albany, Schobaire, Green, Green, Green, Schola, Schobaire, Green, Green, Green, Green, Green, Green, Green, Gree

Weeman, Wright-3s.

SUIGIDES.—One of the pupers which took notes states that there were two hundred and two suicides committed in the United States last year. Of this 38 committee were by cutting the throat; 51 hanging; 29 shooting; 25 drowning; 22 poison; 10 jumping from a hight; 6 stabbing; 6 under railroad cars. Of this number 99 were insane, 15 drunk, and 18 filled with remorse and

N.Y. Legislature-Education, Oregon Railroad

Literature Bill—Colored Schools—Mr. Lester's Philan-thropy Tested—Loco-Foca Judges will have no Col-ored Langers—Railroad to the Pacific—Manufac-turing and Magnetic Telegraph Compunior—Brooklyn Charier Convention—Mock Austions—Election Bets— New-York City Superior Free School.

Correspondence of The Tribane, In SENATE, last Saturday, the bill appropriating

the Public Money in aid of LITERARY INSTITU-TIONS WAS reported complete by Mr. SEDGWICK. to require the Colleges to refund what they had obtained out of the School Moneys, through the influence of their lobby agents, from 1838 to 1843. Mr. JONES wanted to extend gratultous appropriations to certain of the Colleges and Universities of New-York for two years, instead of to next August only. Lost—

It to 12.

The appropriation to Madison University had been struck out—a grant in aid of St. John's College (Catholic) was lost—19 to 4.

An instructive discussion followed, on a motion, by Mr. Lesten, to restore an appropriation of \$12 per month to upheld Schools in incorporated villages for coloner children, which Mr. Sedgwick's Committee had struck out—there would not be 30 villages entitled to draw the money. Agreed to—20 to 8.

Mr. Folson moved to have this grant struck out, and succeeded. Its object, in his opinion, was to keep col-

to draw the money. Agreed to—20 to 8.

Mr. Folson moved to have this grant struck out, and succeeded. Its object, in his opinion, was to keep colored children separate from the whites, and thus continue the prejudice against color. Mr. Haan said that in his County (Orleans) the colored children were freely allowed to attend the Common Schools.—[and so it should be everywhere; why not?]—he thought this better than to provide separate Schools. Col. Young admitted that there were cases in which colored children were shut out from the benefits of the Common Schools. Mr. Haan alluded to Senator Williams he we born zeal about colored children, and thought that he and Mr. Lesten would best prove their benevolence toward people of color by obtaining for them the right they now have to practice in our Courts of Law, when qualified. Mr. Haan said that their right was not denied. Mr. Haan sunderstood that a candidate recommended by Alvan Stewart, as qualified, had been denied permission to practice by the Courts from year to year. Mr. Haan said that he had been refused, after a fair and full examination. Mr. Haan believed that it was very rare indeed that a candidate with a white skin had been refused admission, for the like reasess. Mr. Lesten knew that in his village [Canandaigna] the only persons who had electioneered against "Neono Suffrage" were Wittos. Mr. Haan—"Did you vote in the affirmative on that question?" Mr. Lesten bestated, but at length replied "No; I did not." Mr. Haan—"Well, Sir. I DID."

Five Thousand Dollars were finally voted for Village

Five Thousand Dollars were finally voted for Village Colored Schools—20 to 5.

Mr. Folkow endeavored to get a vote of \$6,000 a year for arrearages to January last, and \$3,000 a year thereafter, for the University of New-York, but failed. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

after, for the University of New York, but falled. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Railroad to the Pacific— Whitney's Plan sanctioned. In Sexate last Thursday, the Joint Resolutions approving of Mr. Whitney's plan for a Railroad from Lake Michigan to San Francisco, and the mouth of the Columbia in Oregon, and advising Congress to sanction the same and give it effect, were adopted—17 to 1. The word "instructed" was struck out. Mr. Johnson voted No. The Assembly have since concurred with the Senate.

I find in the Atlas a speech of Mr. Barlow on this subject, from which a few extracts are annexed:

"Any one who casts his eyes over the map will see that this great thoroughfare will place us in the elevated position of occupying the very center of the commercial world. On the East we shall have England, now the controlling center of the commercial world, and on the West various nations of Asis, China, and the Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans in close and connected neighborhoods.—England and all Europe must now doubte the Eastern or Western Continent for the purposes of the India trade. So must we also. But with this road at our command, we can cross our Continent with the velocity of steam-power, and in a few brief days pass from the City of New York to the Pacific. We can then go from New York to China in one-twenteth of the time that England can at this day go from her Metropolls, and our intercourse with the countries of the Pacific and of Asis will be initiate and enriching. England and the various Governments of Europe, our State, and China, may be considered as within a beit of a few of the same parallels, through the center of which the commerce of the Word must be carried on, when this plan shall have been completed, in order to realize the greatest and most nearly equal advantages. We of the Empire State and of the Umon will form the grand center, and England will bave to take a secondary position among the family of nations. Oceans now distant and discouncested, will be united to us in t

Accrrons in this City. Mr. Sinking said that the object aimed at could be accomplished without any suchibill as this. Besides, the bill was partial. If the Peter Funk system was an evil, why not extend the law to Albany, Rochester and Budialo; and why confine it to one class of goods? It exempts real estate, ships, &c. Why was this? Were there no Peter Funks at those auctions? Mr. Paxkins wanted to extend the provisions of the bill to all the State. Mr. T. Satrix.—Those who make a business of swindling at anction, gather in the city of New-York; and it is to protect those who necessarily resort to the City, against these swindlers, that this bill is brought forward.

that this bill is brought forward. The bill was passed, 73 to 28. The bill was passed, 75 to 25.

Betting at Elections.

The House, by firmly insisting that their clause forbidding any man to vote at an election which he had attempted to convert into a common gambling silair,
should remain in the Election Law, have persuaded the
SENATE to recede. They have concurred, 18 to 7.

SENATE to recede. They have concurred, 18 to 7.

New York City Free Academy Bull.

I had some fears whether this measure would actually obtain 65 votes on Thursday evening, but it got more, and the House amendments have since been concurred in by the Senate. The citizens of New York may now reject or approve of it—it is in their hands. Past Legislatures have cheerfully granted millions, chiefly to give the highest grade or education to a few rich men's children and relatives. This City bill proposes to do as much for a great many poor men's children—but all are to be excluded who have not been previously instructed at the City Common Schools. How long must they have attended to become entitled to admission to the benefits of the Academy?

enefits of the Academy ;

THE FIRE IN DAYTON.—The Journal has take THE FIRE IN DAYFON.—The Journal has taken some pains to ascertain the losses by the late fire in Dayfon, and publishes the following estimates, which it believes to be entirely reliable, viz. John Reach, \$5,000; Alex, Swaynie, \$5,000; Heirs of Shreve, \$1,800; Mr. Monk of Louisville, \$800; F. C. Estabrook, \$800; Geo. C. Davia, \$1500; Andrew Sheets, \$700; M. Smith's Helirs, \$300; Thompson & Sons, \$300; W. & P. C. Estabrook, \$300; Oren Wiley, \$230; A. McEwen, 230; Pendery & Leiman, \$100. Total losses, \$17,150.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEFEC.—We heard it stated yesterday that there were officers now in our city who were to proceed shortly, with their commands, to this point in Mexico, the possession of which has been considered of so much advantage, as securing the most feasible route for the contemplated canal to connect the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean. A topographical survey of the country is to be made under the protection of a large naval and military force.

[N. O. Delta, April 29. ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC .- We heard it stated

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Nelson—John B. Emerson vs. Peter Hogg and Cornelius Delamater.—Suit against defendants for violating plaintiffs patent, by constructing what was called the "Ericason Propellor," which was proved to be substantially the same as that patented by Mr. Emerson in 1834.

This is the third trial of the case, and in the aggregate has occupied about 30 days—on the first trial the verdict was for plaintiff for upward of \$2000—on the second the Jury did not agree. In the present trial, on Saturday, the Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, with damages, in the amount of \$1500.

Judge Nelson delivered an elaborate and able charge, presenting much valuable information to the Jury as to the law of patents and the rights of parties under it.

The case was summed up for the plaintiff by F. B. Cutting and Hamilton Morton, Eagra, and for defendant by John O. Sergeant and Francis H. Upton.

Court or Common Pleas—Before Judges Ulshoeffer, Ingraham and Daly.—Decisions.—Edward J.
Juquer vs. Wm. Jores. Shorif.—This was an action by the
landlord of premises, 230 and 240 Broadway, who let the
second story, Sc. to Jas. G. Edilot at upward of \$2,000 a
year, and claimed to have \$1128 due him, when the
sheriff levied on the effects under another execution. A
nonsult was allowed on the ground that the notice to
the Sheriff was not sufficient in setting out the demises
and premises for which the rent was due. Motion is
made to set the nonsult saide. Nonsult confirmed, with
costs.

David Easegate vs. Horatio K. Gowan and Robt. Mo-Kean.—Action of trespass in relation to some Tuscan bonnets and other goods taken at 60 Division at under an execution against John Palmer, but claimed by Mr. E.—Verdict was given for plaintiff. Verdict confirmed.
Thomas Holland and Wm. Edgar vs. Hosard Filma.—This was an action of ejectment to recover house and lot 79 Washington-st. Mr. H. claiming as lessee and Mr. E. as entilled to the fee. Verdict was given for plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. Verdict modified so subject to the opinion of the Court. Verdict modified so as to be in favor of plaintiff foliand for 2 years and 7 menths rent from lat Oct. 1845, and judgment for defendant as relates to plaintiff Edgar.

Supraios Court —In the action brought by Mr. Cas-tillianos against the Shertif and some creditors of Mr. Rodrigues to recover for a quantity of tobacco and cigars taken at a store in Wall-st. The Jury could not agree.

CITY ITEMS.

cost indefatigable and skillful Police officers-the Vidoeq in fact of New-York—arrested a man yesterday whom he has good grounds for suspecting to have been concerned in the murderous attack upon Mr. Hotch hiss at Brooklyn.

F Hon. DAVID TOD, the newly appointed Minister to the Court of the Brazile, arrived yesterday in the City, with his family, from Ohio, and "put up" at the Astor House. He is qualified to act a more popular part at the Court to which he is accredited, then the present representative of our Government there.

SALE OF A CHURCH.—The Universalist Society worshiping in Elizabeth et near Bowery, have sold their Church, and intend to build on or near Broadway. The location was not a favorable one and the Society was weighed down by a heavy debt. After next Sebt well hold its meetings in the Apollo Saloon, until a house of worship is provided. It has decidedly pro-pered under the ministrations of its present paster, Rev. T. L. Harris, and the amount of its pew-rents for the current year is greater than for either of the last three or four years. The bouse, it is understood, has been purchased for a Catholie congregation, the neigh borhood being Catholia.

PHRENOLOGY .- We are informed that Mr. John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance champion, has recently submitted his crantum to an inspection by Prof. Fowler. We suppose a likeness, together with his developments, will soon be published in the Phrenologi-cal Journal, which, by the way, we consider a valuable publication. It has a monthly circulation of over 15,000.

A trip to Boston, via Norwich and Worces ter, is as agreeable as night travel can be made by excellent boats and care, experienced and attentive officers and conductors, and a reasonable fare. The boats now running on this line are, the Knickerbocker, Capt. Van cester.) Capt. Williams,

THE OPERA.—The members of the company at Palmo's are announced in the Philadelphia papers to sing there this week at a Concert of the Philharmonic

FOUNDLING —A female infant about two months old, which had been abandoned by its mother, was last evening found in front of St. James's Church, James at by one of the officers of the Fourth Ward. To its frock was pinned the following note:—"To the Rev. Mr. Smith, Pastor of St. James's Church, N. Y.: Rev. Father, I am a poor woman and am not able to support my child, or I would not have parted with it. This child's name is Mary Ann. She was baptized in St. Feter's Church, Barclay-st. N. Y." The child was taken to the Alms-House.

ABANDONNENT.—Mary Donally, an Irish woman, on the night of the 4th of April, abandoned her infast child, leaving it in front of St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge etc.

May 8, 1847.—The President, Neil Gray, Esq. in the chair.—Reports—The Report in favor of concurring to construct an iron railing round Washington square, at an expense of \$25,000, to be paid by instalme

an expense of \$25,000, to be paid by instalments of \$5000 a year, was adopted.

From the Board of Alderson—To fill lots between Eleventh and Twelfth ats, and Avanues as and B. Adopted... To pay bills for medical services of Drs. Sweeny, McCafray and Fisis. Concurred in.... To pay \$100 to N. Secor, for groceries furnished to poor of the Twelfth Ward. Concurred in.... Appropriating an additional \$400 for building Engine Fifteen Co.'s house, in Chrystiest. Concurred in..... In favor of leasing unoccupied part of the lot of above building. Concurred in.... Altering the time for opening Madison-square from June 1 to 10th May, Inst. Concurred in.... The Report in favor of paying penalty imposed upon Robert H. Morris, Elijah F. Pardy, and other Supervisors, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. Adopted... Appointing Wim. Root a City Weigher. Concurred in.... Permitting Slias Carle & Nephews, to areas flight of stairs at 138 Maiden-lane. Concurred in.... To regulate, &c. Thirty-fith, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eight sts. between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Concurred in.... To permit Hulse & Van Winkle to erect stairing at 307 West-at. Concurred in.... For sewer in Water-at. between Fletcher-at. and Burling-slip. Concurred in.... To fag north sidewalk of Ninth-st. between Avenue A and First Avenue. Concurred in.... Amendment as to numbering plers from Ninetecnth to Twenty-sixth sts. R. River. Concurred in.... Amendment as to numbering plers from Ninetecnth to Twenty-sixth sts. R. River. Concurred in.... To forward, at the seriest opportunity, the supplies purchased under the appropriation of the Common Council, for the relief of Ireland. Concurred in... Resolutions—By Assistant Ald. Feeka—That house occupied by Hose Co, No. 32 be repaired at an expense

seen. Mr. Hand has reported a bill to authorize the incorporation of Macketic Telegraph componies.

In Servare, the bill to authorize the incorporation of Macketic Telegraph componies.

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Policy.—The store of Marreau & Parker, \$1 Barclay at was entered through the scuttle about 11 o'clock last evening. The burglars were discovered by Policeman Huise, who went for assistance. On his return they had field, taking with them \$2 in money, \$30 in counterfeit bills and some clothing....Sarah Francis (colored) was yesterday arrested by officers Mills and Clarke, for stealing from house No. 185 Delancy at various articles of clothing. &c. to the amount of \$40. Committed to answer......Some unknown this yesterday entered house No. 278 Bleecker-st and carried off a valuable alapaca dress......James Clark, owner of coach No. 208, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, who fined him \$5 for allowing said coach to the driven without license. John O'Neil, the driver of the coach, was slao fined \$5.....Officer Cummings yesterday arrested Samuel Johnson on suspicion of stealing a valuable frock coat, which he was endesvoring to sell. An owner is wanted for the coat. Apply to the above named officer at the Tembs. Police.-The store of Marreau & Parker, 91

named officer at the Tembs.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Walters was yesterday called to hold an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body a young woman, named Mary Butler, who was found in the street on Wednesday last by officers Donnelly, of the Second Ward, in a state of losensibility. She was taken to the Hospital, where she lingered until noon on Thursday, when she died. Verdict.—"Deceased came to her death from exhaustion, produced by recent parturition"....The Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of Own O'Rielly, a native of Ireland, who fell in the dock at the foot of Jay-st and was drowned. Verdict accordingly...The Coroner held an inquest, also, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Magaret Ryan, native of Ireland, sged 45 years, who came to her death in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a tobacco pips she had been using, while in a state of intoxication. Verdict accordingly.

RELIEF CONCERT .- The Concert for the benefit of the Relief Board takes place to-morrow evening at Gothic Hall. Miss Northall, M'me Boulard, Signor S. Benedetti, Master Sconcia, Phillip Meyer, W. C. Beames and other distinguished artists have volunteered for the

BROOKLYN AFFAIRE.

Beneral Notices. PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nacons-et. N. Y.

A BOOK, ADDRESSED TO
Those who make Boots and Shoes,
And appecially to these who most them.
THE BOOK OF THE FERT: a History of Boots and Shoes
with tillustrations of the fashions of the Egyptians, Rebrews, Persians, Greeks and Fomans, and the prevailing
throughout Europe during the middle ages, down A BOOK, ADDRESSED TO

styles throughout Europe during the middle ages to the present period. Also, Hints to Last makers, medies for corns, &c.

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GRAHAM.

The Shakepoure Division No. 37, S. of T.—The members of this Division are required to meet in their new piace of meeting in Croion Hall, the story, on Tunday evening, May 11, 1247, as business of importance with be brought before this Division. G. W. BROWN, W. P. JOHN BARSS, S. S.